ON RAILROAD

Inquiry by Senate Com-

mittee.

CONTROLLER OF THE ATCHINSON ROAD.

THE FIRST WITNESS

Makes an Argument as to the Power of the Government in the Matter.

The Senate committee on interstate com nerce today resumed its hearings on railway rate legislation. The committee met in its room at the Capitol, where for three or four weeks it will hear the testimony of many men eminent as railroad magnates, distinguished attorneys and public men.

Senator Elkins, chairman of the commit tee, arrived at the Capitol in his automobile and was in his room before 11 o'clock, when he called the committee to order. There were present, beside the chairman, Senators Cullom, Kean, Foraker, Clann. Carmack, Dolliver and Newlands, members of the committee. Senator Wetmore and former Senator Faulkner of West Virginia were present. There were also a number of other men prominent in railway matter.

The First Witness.

The first witness was Mr. Victor Moraof the executive committee of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Mr. Morawitz proceeded in a systematic way to tell ! what he had to say about the proposition o fix rallroad rates, his entire argument being against the propriety or necessity of such legislation. He stated that the Atchison system is composed of 9,000 miles of railroad, its preferred and common stock aggregating \$216,000,000, and its bonds \$237,-000.000. There are 15,500 registered stock-holders, but in fact about 50,000 of them, in the opinion of Mr. Morawitz, as much of the stock is held by bankers, brokers, etc. He had been told by the controller of the road that there are about 30,000 bondholders, but as a safe estimate there were it least 50,000 individual stock and bondholders. Averaging five persons to each of those individuals the number of persons financially interested in these securities were 250,000. There were also, he said, 43,000 employes of the road, and making the same calculation of five persons dependent on each of them, it would be seen that there were 200,000 people interested in the road through the employes.

"So, you see," declared Mr. Morawitz, "450,000 people are financially interested in this road and in any legislation that you may enter with may enact of freights." enact with a view of lowering rates

Vast Increase of Business.

Mr. Morowitz then proceeded to show the vast increase of business that has come to the railroad companies since 1897, making necessary great increases of facilities on the part of the roads in order to care for the additional business that is coming to them. The Atchison road, he said, had just raised \$12,000,000 to add to its facilities, and t would be necessary to raise much more money if it is to keep its facilities equal to the business offered to it.

"No railroad company will increase the amount of its investment," he said, "unhe said, "unless it is reasonably assured that it will not only be able to pay dividends on its investment already made and on its bonds, but also on the additional capital to be used

In 1807, he said, the ton mileage of the railroads of the country was 95,000,000,000 of tons. In 1903 it was 170,000,000,000, and was reasonably certain that the figures, when aggregated, would show a still further increase of the tons per mile car-ried by the roads. During the next ten years there would be a great additional increase in the business offered to the rail-

"It will be necessary to take care of this additional business by an investment of a vast sum of money," said Mr. Morowitz. "This money will have to be spent for additional terminals, tracks, equipment, etc., and the question arises. Who is to supply the additional facilities? It will be a very serious question if Congress should under fix rates so as to make more hazardous than it is at present the opportunity to secure a reasonable return on the

capital invested."

It would also be a serious matter for the roads, he said, if Congress, through commission or otherwise, should undertake to regulate rates during times of great pros perity. If that were done he could not see what would become of the roads during

Power of Congress.

Mr. Morawitz went into the subject of age is against him. the power of Congress to empower a com-

"Congress can," he declared, "give a commission power to determine prima facie, subject to review by the courts, what maximum rates can be imposed by the rail-roads, without violating the interstate commerce act. Whether Congress can go ba-yond that and give to a commission power to fix rates anywhere, in the discretion of the commission, between the maximum rate that could be imposed without extortion and the minimum rate imposed by the commission without confiscation, is a very doubtful question in my judgment,

Congress, he said, could not confer judi-cial powers on the interstate commerce commission. Judicial power could be given only to courts established according to the erms of the Constitution. Congress cannot give to the commission power to adjudicate questions between carriers and the shippers, and it cannot vest in the courts powers to fix future rates.

Mr. Morawitz referred to the increase

that has taken place in the price of all materials used by railroad companies. Operating expenses are now, he declared 65 per cent of the gross income of the ds, and with the increased cost of material, etc., which is contemplated, there would of necessity be a relative lowering of rates when the cost of the service to the themselves is considered. The inrease of the gold output was so great as o increase the cost of all material, and that was going on now, in the opinion of many men. This was creating a difficult condi-tion for the railroads, as he did not an-ticipate that there would be any material increase of rates.

"The courts can undoubtedly," he said, pass upon a rate so far as to say whether it is unreasonably high and therefore extortionate. But they cannot be required to substitute their ideas of the rate that should be fixed between an unreasonably high or a rate so low as to be confiscatory of the property of the road."

If the court should find that the rate was between an unreasonably high rate and a rate so low as to be confiscatory, then the ourt could have nothing to say about it. In other words the courts cannot become trafde managers of the United States.

The interstate commerce commission, said, is a political body, in that the act auwith respect to its membership That being the case, Mr. Morawitz though there would be grave danger of turning over the destinies of various sections of the country to such a commission in its power to fix railroad rates for several sec-

tions of the country.
At 1 o'clock recess was taken by the

nmittee for luncheon.

Value of Interstate Commission. When the committee reassembled at 2 o'clock Mr. Morawitz stated that before drafting any bill for the interstate commerce commission the first thing to do would be to determine the result that it was desired to bring about. If the object is to prevent high and extortionate rates he thought that would be done.

"i do not agree with those who think the in restate commerce commission has been of no use." he declared. "I believe that if

charges and discriminations was not en-forced was because no police arrangements were provided. The condition is the same as if certain acts were declared to be pun shable in the courts with no machinery for

the enforcement of the law.

The commission has devoted its time to holding elaborate hearings and opinions which, as the Supreme Court has said, go for nothing. The usefulness of the commission would be increased if secions 13, 14 and 15 were amended to put an end to hearings. The commission should be made an effective police to prosecute violations of law when they occur.

It has never tried to do it in the past. Occasionally it has filed a complaint. The ommissioners consider themselves constituted to pass upon great questions rather than to prosecute violations of law. His recommendation was the commission, whenever it thinks the law is being violated. should at once institute a proceeding in a suitable court for its proper relief. Senator Dolliver said that was provided or in the Elkins law.

Mr. Morawetz said the commission does not do it. There are opportunities for the commission to do so, but it does not do it. Senator Dolliver said that he understood such a case was to be brought against the

The witness replied that he had seen such reports in the newspapers, and he was sure that if that company had violated the law it should be punished, but he knew of no such case.

At the meeting of the committee yester-

Program of the Committee.

day afternoon the program of procedure laid out by Senator Elkins, the chairman, was approved. The power to fix rates, private car lines and terminal facilities and other cognate matters will be considered. Attorney General Moody, at the request of the committee, has prepared exhaustive opinions on several points to be covered in the hearings, which will be submitted to the committee within a few days. The opinions will cover the power of Congress to delegate to a commission the fixing of

rates, including the right to reduce rates and force a reduction of expenses; also the constitutional question as to the right of the government to allow differentials bewitz, who announced himself as chairman tween different ports in case rates are of the executive committee of the board of fixed. At present differentials in favor of some ports are allowed by agreements among the roads. The question raised is whether the government can allow such differentials if it fixes the rates. Chairman Elkins was asked if he knew

what the opinion of the Attorney General would be, and gave it as his opinion that the Attorney General would hold that Congress had the power to delegate to a commission authority to fix rates Since the adjournment of Congress many petitions for and protests against the Esch-

Townsend bill have been received. These were laid before the committee yesterday afternoon. A statement by Senator Morgan was presented to be printed as a part of the hearings. Senator Newlands made a long argument in support of his joint resolution creating a

commission to frame a national incorpora-

tion act for railroads engaged in interstate It is expected that the hearing will close by June 1. The railroad men who have been asked to appear will be heard first, and afterward the men who have notified the committee they would like to be heard. "There is no disposition to delay the hearing or to prolong it," said Chairman El-"This is a question which must be

THE HARGIS MURDER TRIAL.

getting the information to meet it.

Charge That Prisoners' Friends Are Intimidating Witnesses.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 18.-In the Hargis murder trial today Sheriff Wilkerson reported to the court that certain friends of the Hargises were endeavoring to intimidate and abuse witnesses for the state. The court warned the men against persisting in the attempt. Wilkerson's story to the court was that friends of the Hargises were in the corridor of the court house and were abusing witnesses, when Samuel Jett interfered. Jett is a friend of James Cock-

dered the men out of the court house. Later they met Wilkerson and charged him with being against the Hargises. The sheriff told them he would make it hot for any man who started reports that he sympathized with either side and warned them not to repeat the story.

The court publicly commended the officer. The testimony of the witnesses for the state was resumed this morning.

JEFFERSON'S CONDITION.

Slight Improvement, but Still Critical-

ly Ill-Very Weak. WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., April 18 .-At 9 o'clock this morning there was no ma-

terial change in the condition of Joseph Jefferson. Dr. R. B. Potter, the attending physician. reported later that the patient's condition had slightly improved, but was still critical.

Mr. Jefferson is very weak and the prospect is uncertain. There seems to be no particular ailment, and only his advanced At noon Mr. Jefferson was again very

weak. Charles B. Jefferson says his father has given up. The family has lost hope. They think the patient may live a day or wo. but say he is liable to die at any

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 18.-A telecram received here today from Henry M. Flagier at Palm Beach says Joseph Jeffer-

VIRGINIA CANDIDATE QUITS. Was First to Enter Race for Nomina-

tion.

NORFOLK, Va., April 18.-Charles T. Bland, of Portsmouth, who was the first candidate to enter the race for the Virginia democratic vice gubernatorial nomination in the coming state primary, today withdrew.

the democrats of Virginia, Mr. Bland says: "Realizing the futility of prolonging the struggle for the lieutenant governorship nomination, and acting upon the advice of friends, I hereby withdraw from the con-

"This is an age of conditions and not the ries, and it being plainly apparent to me that by reason of his long service to the party the Hon. J. Taylor Ellison is the hoice of a majority for that position, I do not desire to further embarrass my friends by remaining in the field."

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE

Member of Edna May's Company, Then Shot Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 18.—During quarrel today in a theatrical boarding house Edward Smeders, a member of Edna May's "The School for Scandal" company, shot his wife Mabel and attempted to shoot himself. The bullet entered his wife's breast near the heart and her condition is said to be serious.

When Smeders turned the weapon upon himself the bullet flattened again. his skull and he was not seriously hurt. The man and woman are in a hospital, Smeders being guarded by a policeman.

AQUEDUCT RACES TODAY.

The following races are reported from the Aqueduct track at Long Island today as The Star goes to press: First race, two-year-olds, selling: four

furlongs—Gold Coin, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, first; Phyllis A., even place, second; Bantam, third. Time, 0.49 1-5.

Colored Boy Wounds Several Persons. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 18.-The sec-

tion known as Fishtown was thrown into a flurry this afternoon about 2 o'clock by cigarette bill became effective the indiscriminate pistol-firing indulged in by a negro named William McGee, which resulted in the wounding of George Griffin, we had had no such commission the commission the commission the commission would be much worse than it is in their legs. They received surgical attention soon after the shoothing. McGee was been of far more service than it had been of far more service than it had been the reason why the prohibition of high reason why the prohibition of the sum of the wounding of George Griffin, a goung white man, and Robert Harris, a family named Bouchier, at Ste. Anne de turned \$12,000 to the 'conscience fund.'"

If the government years ago and has just to children of a family named Bouchier, at Ste. Anne de the commission could have tention soon after the shoothing. McGee was a family named Bouchier, at Ste. Anne de turned \$12,000 to the 'conscience fund.'"

If the government would be better off the sells his wife to blind peddler for 10 cents. Ill., and M. A. Call of Toledo, Ohlo, and the sells his wife to blind peddler for 10 cents. Ill. and M. A. Call of Toledo, Ohlo, and the tention soon after the shoothing. McGee was a family named Bouchier, at Ste. Anne de find the commission could have the reason white the commission could have the prohibition of the reason whith the wounding of George Criffin, a goung white man, and Robert Harris, a family named Bouchier, at Ste. Anne de the commission could have the commission could have the prohibition of the reason

MPORTANT ACTION BY NORTH- DESIGNATED BY JAPANESE A ERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 18.-The Northern Securities Company today filed with the Secretary of State articles providing for the reduction of its capital stock from \$395,400,000 to \$3,954,000. The new capital is just one per cent of the original outstandas a part thereof is a resolution of the board of directors of the company providing for the reduction of the capital stock and the giving to the stockholders stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Company in return for the surrender of 99 per ent of their holdings of the stock of the Northern Securities Company.

It is provided for each share of stock of the Northern Securities Company of the par value of \$100 each the stockholders shall receive stock of the Northern Pacific railroad of the par value of \$39.27, and stock of the Great Northern railroad of the par value of \$30.17.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

For the Private Banking Firm at

Owosso, Mich. BAY CITY, Mich., April 18.—The Detroit Trust Company was today in the United States district court here appointed receiver for the private banking firm of M. L. Stewart & Co. of Owosso, which closed its doors at noon last Saturday. Referee Joslyn, who acted in the absence of United States Judge Swan, fixed the bond of the

receiver at \$25,000.

The action was taken after a petition had been filed in the court by three citizens of Owosso asking that the banking firm be declared bankrupt and represent-ing that the appointment of a receiver was ecessary for the preservation of the as-

CANAL COMMISSIONERS RETURN.

Members of the Executive Committee Still in New York.

Secretary Taft has returned from New York, where he went to attend the meeting of the Panama Railroad Company. Gen. Hains, Rear Admiral Endicott, Col. Ernst and Mr. Harrod, members of the Panama canal commission, have also returned. Chairman Shonts, Governor Magoon and Engineer Wallace, who constitute the ex-ecutive committee of the commission, remained in New York.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' SESSION.

Pennsylvania Association Meets in This City.

Photographers from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia in large numbers were present at National Rifles' Armory this afternoon at the opening session of met, and we are here for the purpose of the ninth annual convention of the Phoographers' Association of Pennsylvania. The attractions of this city to outsiders and its peculiar interest to the men of the camera have secured the large attendance. Before the business session of the convention begins tomorrow morning it is confidently expected there will be between 400 and 500 members in town. J. Edwerick Giffin of Wheeling, W. Va.

president of the organization, called the meeting to order at 2:30 p.m., and, after a few introductory words, presented Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District, who welomed the delegates to Washington in behalf of the local government. Mr. Macfarland said he recognized that the association was serving the public by raising the

standard of the photographic art.

The convention adjourned until tomof business and lectures will begin to be carried out. Men are at work putting up the fine exhibit of photographs which is to be a feature of the convention. It occupies two floors of the army building, and will be open to the public tomorrow evening and Thursday afternoon.

CANNOT EXTEND HIS TRIP.

Unlikely That Secretary Taft Will Go to Japan or Australia.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, in a Department, expressed the hope that the Secretary on his trip to the Philippines next summer would find it possible to stop in Japan, where the minister assured him he would certainly receive a cordial welcome from the officials of the government and the people. The minister also stated that in case the Secretary could go the Japanese government would undoubtedly

tender him an official invitation. Secretary Taft expressed his appreciation of the compliment conveyed in the suggestion, but indicated that it was not likely that he could spare the time to extend his visit to Japan at this time, inasmuch as the approved itinerary already called for his absence from Washington for three months. Although it is understood the Secretary did not say so, it is intimated that it might not be the part of wisdom for the Secretary to visit the territory of either of the belligerents during the continuance of hostilities in the far east. Secretary Taft has also been invited to xtend his trip to Australia, but it is not

TO BE GIVEN GOLD MEDALS.

likely he will have time to do so.

Three German Sailors Saved Two

Americans From Drowning. Gold medals have been awarded by the United States government to Paul Sink-

witz, Herman Schutt and Albert Schuster In his letter of withdrawal, addressed to of the German gunboat Vorwaertz, for their gallant conduct in rescuing from drowning two American sailors, Thomas Nolan, chief water tender, and Jeremiah Quill, water tender, of the crew of the Monadnock. The two sallors were returning from shore iberty at Shanghai to their ship, which was

anchored in the harbor, and in climbing over two barges to get to their boat Nolan fell in, and Quill, in attempting to rescue him, followed him into the water. The men were unnoticed by their shipmates and were being carried out to sea when they were rescued by the three German sailors. The Navy Department forwarded to the State Department the recommendation of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic the defendant. The decision of the court was based upon ore taken from the property of the plaintiff. the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, that the bravery of the Germans be suitably acknowledged, and after procuring the necessary permission of the Ger man government, gold medals were ordered for them. They will be sent to the sailors as soon as they have been appropriately inscribed.

Standard Oil Reduced Prices. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 18.-The Standard Oil Company today made another reduc-

tion in the price on all grades of crude oil. higher grades were reduced 2 cents and the lower grades 1 cent. This makes the third cut in oil within a month. The quotations:

Pennsylvania, \$1.31; Tiona, \$1.46; Corning, 98c.; Cabell, \$1.06; Newcastle, \$1.03; North Lima, 88c.; South Lima, 83c.; Indiana, 83c.; Somerset, 77c.; Raglan, 50c.

Fined for Having Cigarette Papers. MUNCIE, Ind. April 18.-Chester Bell, a young man, was fined \$25 and costs, amounting in all to \$35, today in the police court on charges of having eigarette papers in his pocket. Bell said he had never smoked a cigarette in his life. He was ar-rested on another charge, and on being searched the papers were found in his pocket. Edward M. White, the new city judge, warned Bell that a repetition would call for a fine of \$100. This is the first penalty assessed in Indiana since the anti-

Seven Children Burned to Death.

TO REDUCE ITS CAPITAL THE TSUGARA STRAITS SEE NO SHOW FOR PEACE ABOLITION ORDERED TWO

ZONE OF DEFENSE. MINATE NEGOTIATIONS.

TOKYO, April 18.-The navy department declared today Tsugara straits a zone of defense, with the usual maritime restric-

It is expected that subscriptions for the fifth domestic loan will be opened on May 1. ing capital. Accompanying the papers and The amount of the loan will be 100,000,000 ven (equivalent to about \$50,000,000), and the conditions will be similar to those of the fourth domestic loan.

Unknown Steamers Reported.

MANILA, April 18.-Two unknown steam ers have anchored in Lingayen bay, Island of Luzon, about 130 miles north of Manila

No News From Rojestvensky. ST. PETERSBURG. April 18, 6:20 p.m.-No news from Admiral Rojestvensky was

JOHANN HOCH'S TRIAL.

received by the admiralty today.

Begins in Chicago Tomorrow-Another Alleged Wife. CHICAGO, April 18.-The trial of Johann

Hoch for the alleged murder of one of his many wifes, Mrs. Marie Walcker Hoch, will egin tomorrow before Judge Kersten in the criminal court. The last woman to claim marriage to

Hoch is Mrs. Caroline Streiker of 3043 Styles street, Philadelphia, who states in a letter to officials here that she married Hoch October 20, 1904. She says Hoch lived with her ten days, and that after he departed she discovered that \$200 had disappeared. She says that she was sick almost con-

stantly while living with Hoch, and Assistant States Attorney Olson belives she was drugged. Mrs. Streiker has identified as Hoch a photograph sent to the Philadel-phia authorities by the Chicago police.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

Golden Jubilee of Oriental Consistory at Chicago. CHICAGO, April 18 .- Members of the Masonic Order assembled here today to celebrate the golden jubilee of the Oriental Consistory. Besides being one of the greatest of Masonic conventions the event marks the dedication of the new home of the

Walton place, said to be one of the finest buildings of the kind in the world. Assembled within the new temple today were high Masons from all over the world. Members of the order are here from Engand, Turkey and France, from the Ha waiian Islands and from Cuba. The convention is the fiftieth anniversary and the one hundredth convention of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Valley of

Oriental Consistory at Dearborn avenue and

Thicago. The session will last three days, ending with a banquet Thursday night, at which Gov. Dencen and Lieut. Gov. Sherman, both memlers of the consistory, will be speakers.

INSURANCE BILL AT ALBANY. Interesting Developments at Capital-

End of Equitable Fight. ALBANY, N. Y., April 18. - Senator Brackett, in the senate today, spoke at length on his resolution to take from the committee on insurance, where he believes it will be smothered, his bill, which seeks o facilitate policyholders' suits for an accounting by repealing the section of the insurance law which requires the approval of the attorney general before such an action can be begun. The measure is one of our others introduced by Senator Bracket as the result of the Equitable Life Assur-

ance Society tangle. "The question is fairly before us," said Senator Brackett, "whether the state will continue to exempt the great insurance corporations from the ordinary liability of being sued in the courts, to which every other citizen, great or small, natural or artificial.

is subject."
Mr. Brackett ridiculed the claim that the nsurance companies are not formed for the purpose of making money, but for the pur-pose of caring for the widowed and orphaned, and therefore, in a sense, the wards of the state. He cited the example of the Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, in a recent call upon Secretary Taft at the War-pany not managed to make money? Is this company a ward of the state? As I reflect on such a statement and remember how the state, the poor old alleged guardian, has been put to her utmost efforts to obtain revenue for her support. I can but wish that the state was the ward, the company

the guardian.

"Enormous salaries without service to earn them. Commissions taken from the company in express defiance of the statute that forbids them and that stamps such taking as meriting forever the disgrace of disqualification to hold office in such a company. The most extravagant of social functions secretly paid for from the funds of this company, claiming to mill guards. protect the widow and the orphan. company managed by men who have no cent of money invested in it-all these are petty matters compared with the 'real thing' that will be learned hereafter, and in their insignificance we can hardly take

time to recount. "The colossal sums that have been gathered persistently used to finance and prog-ress the schemes of the officers whose daty it is to conserve them, railroad schemes, inlustria! schemes, whiskey trust schemeschemes, if which fail, the loss is upon the company-if they succeed, the gain to the officers. These are the charges-these the things vociferously denied a fortnight since, and now confessed in all their essential features, and of which, under the fear of publicity, partial restitution to the extent of some hundreds of thousands of dollars has already been made. If the fear of an examination has produced that result, what would the knowledge of the whole actual

Million Dollar Damage Suit.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., April 18.-The million-dollar damage suit brought by the Morning Glory Mining and Leasing Company against the Mary McKinney Company has been settled by the payment of a little over \$100,000 by the defendant to the plaintiff in full settlement for all claims. The plaintiff recently was awarded judgment for \$164,000, an appeal being taken by the defendant. The decision of the court

Rise in Feminine Ethics.

From the Ladies' Field. If anything, we women are in these days overscrupulous, principally owing to the fact that feminine honor has in the past been frequently the subject of masculine gibes. Women were formerly commonly supposed, and generally allowed to cheat at croquet, a privilege they shared with curates; and in games where money changed hands while the winnings were invariably handed over to them, they were never expected to pay when they lost. Of course, we have changed all that today.

A Writer's Duties.

From the London Chronicle. Very serious are the responsibilities of

the author who writes serial stories for a public not yet educated up to-say-Maeterlinck. A lady who knew that her servants were reading a certain serial inquired of the cook her opinion of the story. "Well, ma'am," was the reply, "we wanted to know what became of Mr. Treherne." The mistress explained that Mr. Treherne was but a minor character, and that something must be left to the imagination of the reader. The cook considered, and retorted:
"But I don't 'old with paying a halfpenny a day for me story and then 'aving to think for meself."

A Mean Advantage.

LABOR UNIONS AT CHICAGO TER-

CHICAGO. April 18 .- A committee of eleven, appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, called upon the mayor today and informed him that the unions have not receded from their position regarding the strike of garment workers and teamsters against Montgomery Ward & Co., and that as far as the unions are concerned the negotiations to end the strike have terminated. Mayor Dunne asked the labor men to ex-

ert their influence to keep the strike as orderly as possible and to discourage a spread of the unsettled labor conditions. The union officials promised to move dis creetly in the struggle and take only such

steps as are necessary to uphold the union contentions. "We told the mayor that we would not necessarily spread the strike or prolong it." announced President Shea of the teamsters' organization, as he, with other strike lead-

HAS BEEN ABNORMALLY COLD.

ers left the mayor's office.

Conditions Reported to the Weather Bureau. Crop reports from all sections of the country are summarized in the weekly bul-

etin of the weather bureau as follows: Over nearly the whole of the country the week ending April 17 was abnormally cold and unfavorable for germination and growth. In western North Dakota the temperature fell nearly to zero on the 16th, and on this and the following date exceptionally low temperatures for the season occurred throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, freezing temperature occurring as far south as the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia and central South Carolina, with light to heavy frosts in the central portion of the east gulf states and light frost at Jacksonville.

which came at the close of the week are not fully covered in the reports collected at | The purpose of the committee is set forth the climate and crop centers on the 17th in a statement issued today, which is in and used in the preparation of this bulletin. part as follows: Heavy rains were unfavorable in the south Atlantic and central gulf states, while the need of rain is beginning to be felt in portions of the lower Missouri valley and on the extreme north Pacific coast. The temperature conditions on the Pacific coast were favorable.

While corn planting has continued in Kansas, Missouri and southern Illinois. the company's and southern the company's and further action, if any, as may appear to be necessary for their protection." the upper Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states. Preparations for planting have been active in the central vaileys, where planting will be vigorously pushed as soon as temperature conditions are favorable. In the south Atlantic and east gulf states planting is about finished and early corn is eing cultivated. Winter wheat continues in promising

condition generally throughout the country, but is beginning to need rain in portions of Kansas and Michigan. Very slow progress was made with spring wheat seeding over the northern portion of the spring wheat region, as this work could be prosecuted only in the af-ternoons, on account of low temperatures. The early sown spring wheat does not appear to have sustained injury from recent old, except in Nebraska, where some fields

were slightly damaged.
Oat seeding was also delayed in the Dakotas, Minnesota, lake region and portions of the middle Atlantic states. While growth of theearly sown has been checked and some injury sustained in Nebraska, the general situation respecting this crop continues promising. Cotton planting is much delayed in Mississippi and Louisiana, and is later than usual in Texas and the Carolinas. Better progress with this work has been made in Alabama and Georgia and in the southern

portions of these states is nearing compleion. Fair to good stands of the early gia and Florida. In Texas the early planted s reported as promising. Tobacco plants are generally plentiful, and transplanting has begun in South Caro-

lina and Florida. While fruit must necessarily have sustained injury from the severe cold during ne latter part of the week in the central and southern districts, it is probable that in the more northerly sections to the eastward of the Mississippi river the damage has been less serious. In New England and the northern portion of the lake region it is probable that no serious injury has been

STRIKERS IN BATTLE.

Fierce Fight Among Miners in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 18.-Upon the arrival at noon today of sixty-five strike breakers from Pittsburg at the Whitaker-Glessner sheet mill here a fierce battle ensued between over one hundred strikers and the strike breakers, aided by thirty armed

With maces in one hand and revolvers in the other, the guards charged on the strikers when they attempted to intercept the newcomers. For ten minutes a battle royal was waged between the 200 men, the guards, however, refraining from using their revolvers, but clubbing right and left with their maces.

The weapons of the strikers were stones and clubs. A large number were injured, but none seriously. The new men finally gained the cover of the mill and physicians were summoned to attend the injured.

Horse Cars in New York.

approaches to the mill.

From the Boston Herald. The New York Sun, in its interesting col-The New York Sun, in its interesting col-umn of five topics about town, says that at 'fake' could be maintained and the oppor-South ferry a little old man with a box of horseshoer's tools awaits the arrival of "To some extent it is the grease itself horseshoer's tools awaits the arrival of a loose shoe or one from which nails are could hardly lay it to the dyes that are in the basic material in some of these oils. pairs. Is there any other great city in the United States in which horse cars are now operated, or has the metropolis the sole right to this distinction? And such horse cars as some of them are! They would be a disgrace to the smallest of towns. Horses, cars and employes all look seedy, out of for a transportation system in the lergest city of the western hemisphere and the second largest city of the world.

Death and Surgery. From the Dubuque Times.

J. Ross, city health officer, that when death results after a surgical operation he will not permit the burial of the body until the attending surgeon files a report giving the operation as the cause of death. He says that when appendicitis is assigned as the cause, and it is known that an operation has been performed, he will turn the body over to the coroner with instructions to hold an inquest to determine the cause of death. health officer, and will hold an inquest only when he has reason to believe that death was caused by unlawful means. The sur-geons say that when an operation is followed by death they will report that death re-sulted from the operation only when the operation causes a fatality that otherwise would have been avoided. If they perform an operation on a sufferer from appendicitis and he dies anyhow they will continue to report appendicitis as the cause of death on the theory that the patient died in spite of the operation and not on account of it. They say that in cases of appendicitis in which no operation is performed fourteen out of every 100 die, while in cases in which operations are performed the proportion of deaths is only one in 109.

The Mexican government will be asked to pay \$450,000 as indemnity for the murder of J. K. McKenzie and Dr. Robert McCoy of

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT No. 7 MERGED WITH NO. 1.

The supreme court of the District of Columbia, in general term, with Chief Justice Clabaugh and Justices Barnard, Anderson, Gould, Wright and Stafford in attendance, having been informed of the death, last Friday, of Halbert E. Paine, justice of the peace, heretofore assigned to subdistrict No. 7, has ordered that subdistrict No. 7 be abolished. Further, the court directed that subdistrict No. 1 be enlarged to include the territory of subdistrict No. 7, and that Justice of the Peace Charles S

the enlarged subdistrict, with his office as

Prior to the death of Justice of the Peace

heretofore.

Paine there were ten justices of the peace in and for the District of Columbia. The code of the District provides that when the number of such justices of the peace shall be reduced by death, resignation or expiration of term of service, or otherwise, to six, the number of such justices of the peace shall be six only, and if the number shall not to be reduced to six until the evpiration of the term of the present justices of the peace only six vacancies shall then be filled. The code further provides that the Su-preme Court of the District of Columbia shall from time to time divide the District into subdistricts and pdescribe the place it each subdistrict where the justice thereof shall have his office for the transaction of business, and may change the boundaries of such subdistricts and the localities of the offices of the justices therein from time to time as the volume and convenience of the business may require.

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Formed by Policyholders of Equitable

in New England. BOSTON, Mass., April 18.-A number of the largest policyholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New England have formed a protective committee, of The damaging effects of the cold period which William H. Whitman, a leading manufacturer of this city, is chairman.

"The dissensions among the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the disclosures incident thereto make it desirable that the New England policyholders shall act together for the purpose of advising themselves fully of the pres-ent condition and future development of the company's affairs and for taking such

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Better Demand for Foreign Grades the Week's Feature.

BOSTON, April 18 .- A better demand for foreign grades has been the feature of the wool market the past week. Domestic wools, scoured, on the market, are also showing some speculative demand. Choice lots of fine are quoted at 65a67c.

Fleece wools are quiet, but hold steady under light offerings. Ohio unwashed delaines are quoted at 27c.; unmerchantable, 28a29c.; unwashed clothing, 23a24c., and unmerchantable at 26c.; No. 2 Ohio, 37a38c. Michigan delaines, 34a55c; Michigan No. 1, For one-quarter blood unwashed wools

about 30c. is quoted for Ohio, with Michi-

gan and Missouri one-quarter bloods at 29c.

while three-eighths bloods Ohio range at

30a31c., and half-blood unwashed fleeces. Ohio, nominal, 29a30c.; Michigan, 28c. Spreading Disease by Law.

From the Springfield Republican. The making of wearing annare York tenement houses is now legalized by a new law, which allows thirty-three indusplanted are reported from Alabama, Geor- tries to be carried on in the living rooms of the workers. A paper in the current number of Charities gives an appalling description of the conditions under which this labor is done. The condition of the habitations in which every garment worn by men and many of those of women are manufactured is such as to bring danger of all manner of diseases into homes all over the country. In that respect they are more mischievous than the sweatshops-in fact, they are sweating in the worst form. To the workers they are the destruction of home life. But what can be done? For these people must live, and the manufacturers and landlords are not effectively restrained from using their labor in this way. It makes cheaper clothing for the consumer,

but at what expense of human life in the tenements and of risk to the community!

Petroleum for Complexion. From the Chicago Tribune. "If you want to see complexions, come to

the oil wells," remarked the experienced

operator in crude petroleum, smiling. "Not women's complexions-no; they are not enough in touch with the real atmosphere that creates the peaches and cream cheeks and brow and chin and neck and ear. These complexions belong to the hairy, bristled men who work day after day under the spouting oil of the active well, or around the pumps that draw the black or green or amber fluid, as the case may be, from the depths.

"I don't know whether the skin specialist has any explanation of the phenomenon, but it is true, nevertheless, that a man who works under the grimy conditions that are inevitable around the petroleum wells takes The sheriff is now in command of all the on a skin that the society woman might envy. Where the work is the grimiest and greasiest, the complexions of the men are the fairest. I have seen men, smooth shaven, who at evening receptions could make a fortune posing as living proofs of

every car, and should a horse come in with that does the smoothing for the skin; where the color comes from is a guess with me—I But I know this much about crude petroleum-a steady application of it to the skin will make a complexion for any one who will take the course in earnest. If I were a woman seeking a complexion, as many women are, I would invest in a barrel of

crude petroleum and bathe in it regularly." Heavy Loads.

From the New York World.

There are these famous weight carriers. known to all travelers, the Swiss mountain known to all travelers, the Swiss mountain was shot and almost instantly killed at 11 women, who walk up the steepest slopes o'clock Saturday night by Pete Thomas, a with pack baskets of manure on their The physicians of Sioux City have been backs, and the porters of Constantinopie, stirred by the announcement of Dr. Grant one of whom will hike a small piano on

an inquest to determine the cause of death. The coroner says he will take his instructions from the law and not from the city 350 pounds are not unknown. Setting aside piano on her head up from the plains to Darjeeling is too well known to be likely to be exact, the record seems to be held by a certain Chinese coolle, who undertook in his own time to transport a certain casting, needed for heavy machinery, inland the navigating officer of the cruiser Baltt-to its owner. The casting weighed 570 more when that vessel grounded in the pounds, and the carriage was slowly but successfully accomplished. "An English bricklayer," adds Mr. Lan-

don, "Is forbidden by the rules of his union to carry more than fourteen pounds." And in New York the carrying of a few school-books by children without knapsacks is said to make them lopsided.

Open Question.

From the Chicago News. "Here is where a man stole \$4,000 from

BOILER TUBES

Blown Out From the Steam Yacht Sylph.

LIEUT. EVANS' REPORT

RECENT ACCIDENT TO THE PRESI-DENT'S YACHT DESCRIBED.

Bundy of subdistrict No. 1 be assigned to Disposition Shown at the Navy Depart ment to Minimize Action of Capt. Hatville.

> Secretary Morton has received a report from Lieut, F. T. Evans, commanding the President's yacht, Sylph, in regard to the recent accident to that vessel off Cape Hatteras last Tuesday night. From this report it appears that two boiler tubes were blown out and the machinery disabled so that the vessel was unable to make any headway, also that two men, T. F. Murphy, machinist's mate, and J. J. Dalton, a seaman, were badly scalded by the escaping steam. Assistance was rendered by the Morgan line steamer El Cid, which towed the Sylph into Hampton Roads, where the injured men were transferred to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

Only a Synopsis Given Out.

Only a synopsis of the report was made public at the Navy Department, and a disposition was shown to minimize the reported action of Capt. Hatville of the United Fruit Company's steamship Oteri, in refusing to tow the disabled naval vessel

Lieutenant Evans says: "Shortly after

to a place of safety.

dark on the night of the 12th a steamer, which I have since been informed is the Oterl, of the United Fruit Company of Baltimore, passed the ship. I made dis-tress signals to her and she headed in passing within fifty yards of the Sylph. I asked for assistance, telling him I was disabled. He refused to assist me, did not even slow down, and passed out of I beg that the department take further action in the matter. According to the published reports ema-nating from L'eut. Evans, the Sylph was

northbound after leaving Mrs. Roosevelt at Charleston, S. C., and when disabled off Cape Hatteras Lieut. Evans is credited with saying: "Soon after the accident the United Fruit Company's steamer, bound for Baltimore, hove in sight. Answering our signals for help, she signaled 'We are not a towboat,' and passed on."

Statement of Capt. Hatville.

On his arrival at Baltimore Capt. Hatville of the Otero gave his version of the affair,

es follows: "We saw the signals of distress, and came up alongside about 1 o'clock in the morning. I did not know what vessel it was, as it was very dark; but that would have made no difference, anyway, for I would never have failed to aid any vessel in danger. She asked us to tow her in, and I replied that it was impossible, as I had a perishable cargo, and was in haste to make port. At that time she was riding easily in fourteen fathoms of water, while there was no strong wind blowing. I supposed she was at anchor, and told them to drop their anchor if it was not already down.

"In her position she was absolutely safe and could have ridden out any gale. I said that I would report her condition at the cape, for we were then within about eighty miles of Cape Henry. This I did, reporting to the pilot boat that there was a vessel in distress, and that a tug should be sent to her at once. This, I believe, was done never signaled 'We are no towboat,' or did anything of the kind. If the yacht had been in any danger I would most certainly not have refused her aid, perishable cargo

Anybody aboard her who tells the truth will bear out what I say.'

AUTHORITATIVE INSPIRATION. French Paper Discourses on Neutrality

-Stay in Ports. PARIS, April 18.-The semi-official Temps this evening publishes a statement which bears evidence of authoritative inspiration,

saying: "While international practice upon land is well defined, that upon the water is not so exact, differing with different nations. "Great Britain and some other countries limit the duration of a belligerent's stay in their ports to twenty-four hours, but

of belligerents in French ports and contents herself with interdicting the use of her ports in preparations for acts of war. The ministry of marine's instructions, is-sued February, 1904, read: 'The duration of the stay of belligerents

France has never fixed a limit for the stay

in French ports when not accompanied by prizes has not been limited by any special provision. "Consequently a strict construction of the regulations would permit Admiral Rojestvensky's ships to remain in our ports even beyond twenty-four hours so long as they

do not engage in preparations for an act of war.'

Make the Homes Beautiful. From the Bellingham (Wash.) Reveille. The spirit that sets out and cares for flowers and vines and makes trim, wellkempt lawns is the same spirit that insists on clean, well-paved streets, and later, beautiful parks. Like charity, it begins at

The beautifying of yards to the highest degree possible will make of the whole residence section of the city a park.

home.

News Briefs. The mystery surrounding the death of the woman whose body was found in Wissa-hickon creek, Philadelphia, Friday was cleared up Sunday when the woman's body was identified as that of Miss Hilda C. Possern by her sister. She had committed suicide by drowning.

There is great excitement at Little Falls

Minn., over the discovery of the dead body of Annie Kintop in the woods about four miles from that city. The body was entirely stripped of clothing, a handkerchief was tightly twisted about her neck and the head was a mass of bruises. Two negroes were seen in the vicinity of where the body was found, and search is being made for them. John Manier, marshal of Pretoria, Ga.,

negro. Thomas had been creating some dis-order, his conduct finally becoming such that the officer approached him with the intention of placing him under arrest, when he was shot. Capt. James A. Rider, sixty-six years old. for four years janitor of the St. James Me-morial Episcopal Church at St. Louis, committed suicide Sunday by shooting in a room adjoining the auditorium, where the

rector of the church was conducting devo-

tional services. Benjamin G. Sutton, aged forty-five, master plumber, is dead, and William H. Richards, a contractor, is in a critical condition as the result of the collapse of a scaffolding at Watertown, N. Y., Saturday. David Kitts, who was on the staging, escaped with only slight injuries.

Lieut. Com. Isaac Knight Seymour has been ordered to appear before a naval court-martial at Manila for trial. He was Straits of Malacca about six months ago, and it is presumed that he is to be tried in connection with that affair. Clarence H. Barnes, a sixteen-year-old

member of a high school gymnasium class, was found drowned yesterday in the swimming pool of the Y. M. C. A. at New Haven, Conn. It is believed that he dived while alone in the tank and that he was stunned by striking bottom. The body was discovered in water less than five feet deep. The once mighty Winnebago tribe of Indians in Wisconsin is facing a miserable end, though the national government holds